

1. (Amended) A long-fibre reinforced thermoplastics material, characterised in that the matrix of the material consists of comprises at least two different thermoplastics, materials applied to a fibre skein subsequently by melt melt extruding, wherein the temperature applied during melt extruding was at least for a certain time above the melting point of the matrix material with the highest melting point, and wherein the fibres are wetted essentially by only one of the two thermoplastics materials, which is represented in the reinforced material with at least 10 % by weight.

2.(Original) A material according to Claim 1, characterised in that one of the substances of which the matrix consists has a poor impregnation capability or wetting capability with respect to the fibres which are present in the material.

3.(Original) A material according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that the fibres which are contained in the material consist of glass-, carbon-, aramide- or natural fibres, e.g. flax, hemp or jute, or mixtures of the afore-mentioned fibre materials,

4. (Second-amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 3 characterised in that it contains a material which wets the fibres well, and which is selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyamide (~~polyamide 6, polyamide 66, polyatride 12, polyamide 46~~), polyethylene, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene-copolymers, polyphenylsulphide, polystyrene and polyether-ether ketone.

5. (Previously amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the second thermoplastics substance does not wet the fibres directly or to a significant extent.

6. (Previously amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2 characterised in that the, at least two, thermoplastics materials contained therein are poorly miscible, or immiscible, and form an inhomogeneous mixture.

7. (Previously amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the proportion of fibres in the first thermoplastics material makes up more than 10% by weight,

8. (Previously amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the proportion of a first material which wets the fibres well is between 10 and 40% of the matrix material.

9. (Second-amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that the first material is polypropylene and the second material is high-quality polyaznide, e.g. PA-66, wherein the proportion of PP is between 10 and 40% and the proportion of PA is accordingly between 60 and 90%.

10. (Previously amended) A material according to one of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that it contains a compatibility component which increases the bonding between the various matrix materials and/or the miscibility thereof

11. (Amended) A process for manufacturing a long-fibre reinforced thermoplastic material comprising the steps of guiding a fibre skein through a first extruder, wherein the fiber skein is impregnated with a first thermoplastic material, guiding the impregnated fiber skein through a second extruder, wherein a second thermoplastic material is applied on the impregnated fibre skein and wherein the temperature applied during the second extruding is at least for a certain time higher than the melting point of the thermoplastic material with the highest melting point, and wherein the fibres are wetted essentially by only one of the thermoplastic materials, which is represented in the manufactured reinforced material with at least 10% by weight, and wherein the first and second extruders and the fibre skein are assembled in substantially linear manner
method for the production of long-fibre reinforced thermoplastics, wherein the fibres are impregnated with a first thermoplastics material, characterised in that the fibres which are already impregnated are encased again, or, extruded, or mixed with a second thermoplastics material which is different from the first material.

12.(Amended) A method according to Claim 11, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average at least 1 mm, ~~preferably at least 3 or more than 6 mm.~~

13. (Original) A method according to one of Claims 11 or 12, characterised in that following impregnation of the fibres with the first thermoplastics material and following a shaping-and solidification step, the material is broken up into smaller sections, the length of which corresponds in magnitude to the average length of the fibres, wherein these broken up sections are mixed with the second material, possibly heated, and together subjected to a shaping process.

14. (Original) A method according to Claim 13, characterised in that the shaping takes place by extrusion, blow moulding, or injection moulding.

15. (Previously amended) A method according to Claim 13 characterised in that following the mixing of the first, fibre reinforced material with the second material the mixture is increased to, or just slightly above, the melting point of the higher melting substance for a short time only.

16. (New) A material according to Claim 4 characterised in that the polyamide is selected from the group of polyamide 6, polyamide 66, polyamide 12 and polyamide 46.

17. (New) A method according to Claim 12, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average at least 3 mm.

18. (New) A method according to Claim 17, characterised in that the length of the fibres is on average more than 6 mm.

19. (New) A material according to one of Claim 9, characterised in that the high-quality polyaznide is PA-66.